

ratification of Congress, will, besides being independent under peculiar circumstances, be entirely null, as being unconstitutional, and will bring him by whom it may be made known in the case of treason declared by article fifth of the law of 20th April, the undersigned are willing to repair to the city of Queretaro as soon as your Excellency shall issue the necessary summons to them for that place.

The undersigned protest before the whole nation, and particularly before the States of Mexico, Jalisco, and Zacatecas, and their constituents, that this resolution on their part, which in the proceedings of Congress referred to show, is concerned in by a majority of their fellow-deputies, does not imply the abandonment of their duty, or a resignation, tacit or express, of the legislative power, but is the result of the indispensable necessity of having that freedom of discussion and deliberation which does not now exist in the federal city, and of saving the Republic from the ruin which would inevitably attach to a treaty concluded and ratified in the game of the enemy, and on the day succeeding unlooked-for reverses.

All which we have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, availing ourselves of the occasion to offer the assurances of our respect and consideration.

God, Liberty, and Federation.

Toluca, August 22, 1847.

VALENTIN GOMEZ FARIAS,
JOSE MARIA DELCUNZA,
LUIS DE LA ROSA,
PASCUAL GONZALEZ FUENTES,
MARIANO OTERO,
COSME TORRES,
MANUEL ROBSEDO,

The foregoing protest was enclosed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a communication from the Governor of the State of Mexico, dated at Toluca, (the capital of that State, and about 40 miles southeast of the city of Mexico,) August 26. The Governor enlarges on the sentiments contained in the protest, speaks of the efforts made by the people to raise and equip any army, which, if there had been a chief worthy command it, would have been victorious; and finishes by declaring that the war must be continued until peace can be made with dignity and honor, and such a peace as will be approved by just and generous men throughout the world.

Then follows an address from the same Governor to the people of the State, exhorting them to continue the war, reminding them of their ten years' war with Spain under more adverse circumstances, and telling them that war for another ten years, or for a hundred years, would be preferable to a monopoly.

FROM THE YERA CRUZ SUN OF SEPTEMBER 17.
To the Government of the States of Mexico and Puebla.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: His excellency the President of the Republic orders that your Excellency will command the local authorities of all the towns and villages in this State which lie within the distance of thirty leagues from any of the points in which the enemy may happen to be situated to raise *en masse* all the respectable inhabitants of these said towns and villages, in order that they may respect the property of the enemy, whatever weapons each may conveniently procure, whether good or bad, by fire and by sword, and by every practicable means which it is possible to employ in the annihilating of an invading army.

And His Excellency also orders that your Excellency will take as an advance guard of all those who, having attained the age of sixteen or not advanced beyond fifty, (without any physical blemish,) remain at home, and care not to enlist in the National Guards, nor support any number of soldiers, nor serve the cause of the nation in any one of the ways now mentioned; as, for instance, making prisoners of the scattering soldiers of the foe, catching his mules and horses, and seizing

and destroying his munitions of war.
 The nation of Argentina has been injured by means of a military expedition, which has been sent by the Government of the United States, to the aid of a popular force, and certainly their defence is not the least important consideration.
 It is really the most efficacious and less expensive, because a people who do not choose it can never be conquered by another; and, had not a series of unfortunate events occurred to pervade the spirit of the people, the march of twelve thousand men upon our capital would never have been witnessed.
 Your Excellency knows that the Argentine Republic is inferior in point of population to the United States, and will your Excellency remember that eleven thousand Englishmen perished in the streets of Buenos Ayres, harassed even by women, who hurried upon them from their house-tops, with stones, and boiling water.
 I copy and publish this Supreme Decree for your Excellency, in order that you may enforce the accomplishment of all that has been here expressed. The part of the Mexican, and the inhabitants of this capital, and when the tables of its calamities are submitted to its proprietors merchants and officials, shall go forth, gun in hand, to encounter the enemy, those that remain in the city will defend it to its very last entrenchment; and for that purpose your Excellency will command that all arms and every other kind of missiles and projectiles be collected, and distributed to the people.
 I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

as it arrives, charging the Alcaldes, members of the Municipality, and Justices of the Peace, with the execution of its order. God and Liberty!

JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY—TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

FROM THE MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 16.

We have been much interested in listening to Gen. Verneick's (the Commissioner appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewas) description of the Upper Mississippi country, which will be comprised in the new Territory of Minnesota. He has been for weeks literally in the wilderness, where the foot of the white man does not often reach. He is the fourth white man, in an official character, to have visited Leech Lake. His predecessors were General (now Captain) Pike, as far back as 1805, Gov. Cass, and Mr. Schoolcraft.

The Pillager Indians, a section of the Chippewa tribe, so called from having pillaged the goods of a white trader who was once sick while settled among them, reside in that vicinity,

It was necessary for the success of his mission that he should be able to penetrate the interior of the country, and to reach the mouth of the great river. The only way of doing this was by following the Crow River he travelled for one hundred and thirty miles through a series of small lakes, but in making the portages they found themselves in swamps sometimes two feet deep. This was not the most agreeable travelling, particularly as some days they had nothing to eat, while at night they were drenched with rain. But by wrapping up closely in blankets and making a fire of brushwood, even when steaming rain fell on their faces, they were enabled to pass safely through rain. After camping out one or two nights they were not felt at all, for at times they would rise in the morning rattling reeking with rain, and yet take no cold or suffer any ill effects therefrom.

Leech Lake, so called by the Indians from the number and the size of the leeches in it, is most beautiful. Gen. V. does not pretend to promise that it is the finest spot of water in this country, but it is certainly one of the best. The water is about twenty-five miles long, and in places runs as deep as twelve miles broad, but at points it narrows almost to a thread. Then again an island or a bold headland strikes the water, covered with maples or pines, or shrubbery the most inviting, while the water, of great depth, is literally as clear and bright as crystal. Gen. V. adds that no description can do justice to every view of this beautiful lake.

From Leech Lake he proceeded to Lac Lezon, a beautiful

toish Lake to the Oberlin Mission Station, where they
cain wild rice and sugar. By the way, the wild rice
of our country he deems better than the Southern rice. The
rices are larger and its flavor is better, for when boiled
and cooled to cool it forms a consistent mass like good wheat
and is greatly improved by the quantity of it grows on all
lakes on the northern country; the outlets and bays are
filled with it. It ripens in the month of August, and is the
in reliance of the Indians during the winter months for
its sustenance. The sugar is of course the maple, which is
used in considerable quantities by the Indians of this country.
The Pillager Indians, though they have a graceful name
and act as if they were a noble and brave people, are
forest in form and character. Plathmouth, one of their
most celebrated chiefs, told Gen. V. that out of 4,000 souls in
their white tribe, scattered as they are, there were not more
a dozen had men among them! This was a strong re-
mark, but from what Gen. V. saw of the tribe he was inclin-
ed to think that they are in every respect a superior class of
people. He is gratified to know that they feel friendly
towards our country, and exhibit no such fearful predilections
some have imagined influence the Indians so near the Bri-
tish line.

The country on the Mississippi, from St. Peter's to Crow River, is mostly of oak-openings, with some small prairie, and is evidently a fine agricultural region capable of supporting a dense population. Above the Mississippi, the watersheds of the Mississippi, and around Cass, Leech, and Minnesota lakes it may be called a pine-opening country. The species is mostly of the yellow pine, and is excellent for ship timber. Extensive mills are now being erected at Falls of St. Anthony by a Boston company, to saw this timber for export to the Southern Mississippi valley. There are comparatively little white pine in this country, but the yellow pine is just the article for steamboat timber. Though this country is not valuable for agricultural purposes, yet in its vast quantities of the best of lumber it forms a perfect whole so necessary to constitute every element to establish the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of the great Western valley. We yesterday stated that the Verplank and the Vermilion were on their mission to Wisconsin as particularly interested in it—as a part of the (of 800,000 acres) is to be the future home of the Indians, who will leave our Territory as soon as the city has formed is ratified by the Senate.

RECIPE.—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it

a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, is more and more palatable the longer it is kept.